

## THE HOUSTON DAILY POST.

—BY THE—  
HOUSTON PRINTING COMPANY.R. M. JOHNSTON.....President  
G. J. PALMER.....Vice President

## OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

Nos. 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107 and 1109 Franklin Avenue.

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business Department 186. Editorial Department 451.

**THE CITY**—The Post is delivered to any part of the city by carriers: Per month, \$1.00; three months, \$3.00; six months, \$5.00; one year, \$10.00. Mr. Theodore Hering has charge of the city circulation and collecting. Messrs. Theodore Hering, Chas. Lott and Burt Hull are the authorized collectors of all city bills (both advertising and subscription), and no money should be paid to any one other than those named, unless special written authority signed by the business manager is shown. All accounts of any size should be paid by check in favor of THE HOUSTON PRINTING COMPANY. Subscribers failing to receive THE POST regularly will please notify the office promptly. Every paper is expected to be delivered not later than 6:30 a.m.

**FOREIGN OFFICES**—Eastern business office, 47, 48, 49 and 50 Tribune building, New York (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency); Western, 469 The Rookery, Chicago (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency).

**TRAVELING AGENTS**—C. S. E. Holland, Auditor; E. R. Holland, A. W. Palmer and B. B. Throp.

**CORRESPONDENCE** of any description, whether intended for the business or editorial department, should be addressed to "The Houston Post," and not to any individual, and all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., made payable to "The Houston Printing Company."

**UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES** will orders given by employees on the office be recognized and paid, or accepted in payment of taxes.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

## 12 PAGES TODAY.

## AN IMPORTANT CONGRESS.

Houston is vitally interested in the rivers and harbor congress to be held in Baltimore on October 8 and 9, and should see to it that it is well represented thereat.

The purpose of this congress is to assemble spokesmen for the meritorious river and harbor improvement projects brought before congress, with a view to removing the growing impression that most propositions submitted for the deepening of port channels and the opening of waterways to navigation are but covers for jobs and grabs.

Necessarily, to reach the object for which it has been called, the congress must go on record as opposed to the throwing away of money on projects unworthy of governmental aid and support. In so doing it will go the furthest for the good of the cause it is charged with advancing. The rivers and harbors bill is seldom free of objectionable items, forced upon its framers by members of congress whose support may be necessary to secure its passage. These items, insignificant though they may be in amount when considered apart, cut quite a figure in the aggregate and contribute no little to swelling the total of the bill.

On the whole, the people of the United States are inclined to look with favor upon liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements, but their attention has so often been called to the throwing away of money on impossible harbors that they have grown suspicious of most propositions aiming at the development of ports and rivers. A fair and square submission of the merits of such projects are worthy of consideration, together with an expressed determination to no longer permit of their being ridden for the benefit of doubtful schemes, will do much to restore confidence and renew faith in the rivers and harbors bill.

As sponsor for a most important and meritorious channel project, Houston can not afford to pass up the Baltimore convention and neglect to lend a hand in setting the public mind right in the matter of river and harbor improvements.

## THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

Those members of the legislature who, in their eagerness over the attorney general's adverse opinion with regard to the Henderson general investigation resolution, said a great deal about the "cracking of the administration whip" and attacked the governor for his supposed opposition to a study of the plan on which the State government is run, now find themselves in an uncomfortable position.

As the Post remarked at the time, there was nothing upon which to base the charge that Governor Sayers was afraid of the light or had reason to dread a laying bare of the details of his administration. The only question with him was one of initiative and procedure. All he had in mind was the production of results.

That the Post was correct in its view of the governor's position has been made plain. That position is clearly stated in the message by which the Henderson resolution is accompanied in its return to the legislature, and it is unassailable. The governor lets the legislators know that he is not opposed to an investigation of the State departments and institutions, provided it is undertaken in a regular way and carried on with a definite purpose. In quiet and convincing language he shows that he has given the matter more and closer study than it has received from those who have agitated it, and that he is better qualified than they are to direct its handling.

Though the Henderson resolution has been vetoed, the way has not been closed to a thorough and effective search for improved methods of running the State's business. On the contrary, the desirability of making such a search has been pointed out and the question of providing therefor has been submitted for the consideration of the legislature by the governor. At the same time he has in his veto message made suggestions, the following of which will develop information of value and lead to something tangible for the betterment of the public service. The responsibility now rests with the legislature, and it can, if it be sincere in its desire to find out what is going on in government circles, at once proceed to that end.

As Governor Sayers says, "No honest official can or will object to the most thorough and critical examination, at any time, into his administration, provided such examination be conducted in an open manner and a hearing be accorded him when assailed and all the facts elicited, as well those in his favor as those against him, be reported, so that an intelligent and impartial public may be able to reach a just conclusion as to his guilt or innocence."

Having that in mind, the legislature can proceed to find out how public money is spent in the different departments and institutions, to the end that the legislature and the executive may be fully informed as to where expenditures may be curtailed and efficiency promoted. The legislature can discover where changes

can be made for the best and new methods adopted with advantage.

Plainly speaking, if the legislature will enter upon the work of looking into the official conduct of the State's servants with the object of pointing out to them, if found necessary, where they can improve upon their methods, instead of proceeding on the idea that said servants are lacking in integrity and intelligence and in sore need of exposure, it will come upon a fair field for useful labor and find occasion for doing something for the good of the State.

## COMPOSITE RESPONSIBILITY.

It appears to The Post, as it must appear to the general public, that the responsibility for the intolerable condition of affairs with regard to vagrant criminals existing in this city is composite.

It will not help matters to attempt to locate the blame upon this or that department for the prevalence of lawlessness in our midst.

There is nothing to be gained by arguing over which particular official has been at fault, or in splitting hairs over which clerk or chief of department has neglected his duty to the extent that the law has lost its terrors for evil doers.

It is a fact that the lawless element is in the saddle, and that Houston is acquiring an unenviable reputation abroad, and that's enough to know.

The city administration as a whole is accountable for this, and nothing short of a radical change of policy toward the bad characters with which the municipality is overrun will relieve the aggregated powers that be of the charge of indifference to the safety of its citizens and visitors.

The mayor can not be ignorant of what is going on here. As the head of the city government he must feel the disgrace attendant upon the tolerance of such crime within its jurisdiction. As chief executive officer of Houston he must deplore the complacency with which violations of law are condoned in his bailiwick. The mayor's duty is too plain to be mistaken.

It having become apparent that other officials are inclined to waste time in fruitless discussions over which of them has been the most careless in looking out for the public welfare, it is time for him to interpose in the interest of law and order and the good name of the city. It is time for him to see to it that the haunts of vice are cleaned out and that their frequenters are introduced to a course of enforced public labor or compelled to seek other pastures.

There is too great a demand for labor, too broad a field for honest endeavor in the legitimate walks of life in Houston, to admit of its being turned into an abiding place for loafers. Its citizens have too great a sense of decency to enjoy having their home referred to as a Mecca for toughs and bunco men. It outrages their feelings to know that brothels and low resorts for the sheltering of the scum of creation flourish amazingly within its limits.

This is anything but a pleasant subject, and The Post trusts that all occasion for a further discussion thereof will at once be removed. For the honor of the city, the safety of its people and the good of its business enterprises, it hopes that the necessary steps will be taken to clean out every putrid nest to be found.

It is time to act.

Turned recently dead in New Hampshire an old lady 89 years old, who left a husband, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, her being the last and only death which has ever occurred in the family. It is not stated that all members of the family were office holders, but the inference seems to be plain.

A new bank has been established at Bella. It is not a ringer.

According to mail reports just received at the war department, guerrilla warfare is being conducted in the Philippines on as great a scale as ever. It seems that some of the Filipinos are as bad as the Boers. They simply will not understand that the war is over and that they have been whipped.

That straw hat may be slightly discolored, but it is still in the ring.

There is nothing at all startling in the announcement that the Yale and Harvard athletes defeated the chaps from Oxford and Cambridge in the field events at Berkeley oval. When American brain is added to American brawn nothing but good results are to be expected.

An ALABAMA paper is known as the Hot Blast. It should be printed on asphalt.

VENEZUELA's feeling is said to be entirely against the Colombian government and not against the people of that country. Revolutions are so frequent down there that our experiences difficulty in determining which is the government and which the people.

THE TEXAS photographers now in session at Waco have a taking way about them.

THREE babies—triplets—recently exhibited at a Hutchinson, Kan., fair, rejoiced in the names of Magdalene, Mandoline and Maudeleine. Had there been a fourth it would no doubt have been named Gasoline.

IT APPEARS that there is to be something doing in the White House nursery.

ACCORDING to the recent census Texas contains 737,768 men who are old enough to vote. Just at present this formidable array seems to be entirely at the mercy of a force numbering only 128.

THE Saturday Evening Post will probably be enlarged coincidentally with the return of Senator Beveridge to this country.

CELEBRITY is no more communicative since his trial than before. The public should feel grateful that he is not as voluble as some of those who believe as he does have shown themselves to be.

IN THESE strenuous days the man who is not worthy of an investigation or a court of inquiry may be classed as being strictly out of the swim.

THE maiden name of the widow who has just become Mrs. "Bob" Taylor was Fitts. The bridegroom should ask for an injunction against all puns based on that fact.

GENERAL CHAPMAN seems to be kept quite busily engaged in passing finally on the death sentences imposed on Filipino leaders by the American military commissions.

THE latest is a corner on print clothes. Squeezes of the manufactured articles, when those articles are properly occupied, have been common for a long time past.

## TEXAS AND OREGON INCLUDED.

No periodical publication can find room for the cartloads of official documents, correspondence and records which show how uniformly and tenaciously the government of the United States and the representatives of our people have contended, since 1803, that the territory bought from France in that year was bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Perdido to the mouth of the Rio Grande; that the boundary further followed this river from its mouth to its source; thence due north to the parallel of 42 degrees; thence west along that parallel to the Pacific; and that the western boundary was the Pacific from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 45 minutes north.

France had occupied and explored but little of this territory. Conflicting claims to parts of it, based on discovery of coast lines, etc., had been asserted by other nations that had no more occupied and explored it than France had. It was necessary to strengthen the title we had obtained from France, and the work of exploring, occupying and possessing was promptly begun. So Mr. Jefferson sent out the Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1804, which made the first exploration of the Missouri river to its source; then crossing over the "divide," discovered the Clearwater river, built boats on its banks and navigated it to the Snake river, the latter to the Columbia river, and the Columbia to the Pacific, which they reached in December, 1805. This exploration completed the work of Captain Robert Gray of Boston; the first discoverer of the mouth of the Columbia, who had sailed up it fifteen miles in 1792, and named the river after his ship, Captain Kendrick, an American navigator, had sailed through the Straits of Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte sound to the Pacific in 1780, and was the first to make known the true character of those wonderful inland waters. All this was set forth as more than countervailing any claim to the basin of the Columbia which England might base on the prior discoveries of Drake, Cook and Vancouver.

The first house in all that country was built on the Columbia in 1810 by Captain Winship, a New Englander, and in 1811 John Jacob Astor established his trading post at Astoria, fifteen miles from the ocean, his men getting there just ahead of the expedition sent out for the same purpose by the British Northwestern Fur Trading company. In 1813 his agent sold out to this company on account of the war, and the name Astoria was changed to Fort George. Though the site was restored to the United States after the war, the fur company held the property till it sold out to the Hudson Bay company in 1821. The operations of these fur companies not only afforded a basis for England's claim of occupancy, but were held responsible for the many Indian outrages that warned back immigrants to Oregon from the United States.

England claimed the whole country, but offered to compromise on the line of the Columbia, giving us what is now the State of Oregon as our only outlet to the Pacific. This we steadily refused, but in 1818 entered into a convention for the joint occupancy of the whole country by English and Americans, leaving the claims of both nations for future settlement without prejudice to either. This joint occupancy continued to be denounced by our Western statesmen till the cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight" in 1844-45 brought us to the verge of war with England—a war which was averted mainly by our annexation of Texas, which meant war with Mexico; and not wishing to fight England and Mexico both at once on territorial questions, we compromised on the line of the 42nd degree in 1846, and the backdown from "Fifty-four forty or fight" had a great deal to do with the defeat of the democrats by the election of Taylor over Cass in 1848.

The late ex-Mayor and ex-Governor R. N. Bishop of Cincinnati was running a store in a Kentucky village in 1845, and the writer remembers that the dry goods advertisements at Bishop were all headed "Fifty-four forty or fight."

In 1810, the year after the joint occupancy convention with England, we were so eager to obtain Florida from Spain that we surrendered to her the whole of Texas. This surrender was denounced then and thereafter by Thomas H. Benton as "a paralytic act." But the swap did Spain no good. Mexico seceded from Spain and gained her independence with Texas, settled by Americans as one of her States. The autonomy of the Mexican States was abolished by the decree of a despotic dictatorship and Texas, thereupon seceding from Mexico, gained her independence and annexed herself to the United States.

A very long extract from the messages of President Polk, the speeches of President Buchanan and Thomas H. Benton, will show the claims upon which our government has always stood with reference to these boundary and title questions.

## THE GULF BOUNDARY.

In a speech for the annexation of Texas (United States Senate, June 18, 1845), Senator Benton is thus reported by himself in his argument:

"Texas and the country between the Red river and the Arkansas had been discovered from the United States in the year 1819, and had since remained under foreign dominion. He had denounced that paralytic act in the moment of its perpetration and had sought to undo it ever since."

From President Polk's annual message, December, 1846: "Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana ceded to the United States by France in 1803. In the year 1819 the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas. \* \* \* Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent out on a special mission to Madrid, charged among other things that the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressing the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, under date of January 28, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, are the river Perdido on the east and the river Bravo on the west, and they add that 'The facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described.'"

"Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent." Instances of such assertions are then given in the message.

THE PACIFIC BOUNDARY. [From Benton's abridgment of Senator Buchanan's speech on the resolution to give notice of the abrogation of the joint occupancy clause of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain.]

"Mexico has an undisputed claim and is in undisputed possession of the country up to latitude 42 degrees north. By a treaty between Russia and the United States, and afterward between Russia and England, the dominions of Russia were limited to 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, so that the territory in dispute between the two nations (England and the United States) embraced the whole northwest coast of America from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes north, extending east to the Rocky mountains. Now, to the whole of this territory—to every foot of it from latitude 42 degrees north to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes north—he believed most firmly we had a clear and conclusive title. Under the public law of christendom, which had existed since the establishment of the continent of North America, he thought it could be demonstrated that we had this clear and conclusive title. He himself intended on a future occasion, when the bill should come before the senate for establishing a territorial government, if no one else rose, to establish such a claim as no power on earth could gainsay."

"From the time when Lewis and Clarke crossed the mountains in 1803 until the present day we have been always agitating this question. \* \* \* We were in possession of this territory before the war, but in a fatal moment we agreed to this joint occupancy treaty in 1818. \* \* \* The useful and honorable life of the senator (Linn of Missouri), who had not so

many years near him (Mr. Buchanan) was spent for the last five years in asserting our claims to this title."

Benton himself is thus quoted on the same resolution in June, 1844:

"When Louisiana was purchased Mr. Jefferson recommended a free grant of land to the first 30,000 emigrants to the west of the Mississippi. Liberal principles were not sufficiently advanced then to sanction the grants proposed by Mr. Jefferson. \* \* \* Let the emigrants go and carry their rifles. We want 30,000 rifles in the valley of the Oregon. They will make all quiet there in the event of a war with Great Britain for the dominion of that country. \* \* \* Thirty thousand rifles on the Oregon will annihilate the Hudson Bay company, drive them off our continent, quiet their Indians and protect the American interests in the remote regions of the upper Missouri, the Platte, the Arkansas, and all the vast region of the Rocky mountains."

"Besides the recovery of what was lost or jeopardized by our diplomacy of 1818, the settlers in Oregon will also recover and open for us the North American road to India."

Note the expressions, "our continent," "the North American road to India." Also President Polk's apology, in his message of December, 1845, for permitting boundary negotiations on a basis of compromise at a time when he already had the Mexican war hanging down on him:

"Though entertaining the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been made by two preceding administrations to adjust the question on the parallel of 49 degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiations had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off."

Representatives of the West in those days were always in arms against any proposition militating against their title to a Louisiana purchase which included not only Louisiana and Texas, but everything else between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande and west to the Pacific ocean between the 42nd parallel and Russian America. The plains, the mountains and the Pacific coast were lands of mystery, romance and promise to the youth of the West. Every Missouri boy's dreams were of future adventure in that region. Their fathers looked upon it as ours because we needed it for our children and for the millions of emigrants coming across the Atlantic—ours because we alone could soon make it an empire of civilization and production—ours by the highest of titles, a title bearing the sign manual of "manifest destiny."

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

## A CORNER FOR WOMEN.

OF PALE BLUE CREPE DE CHINE WITH BLACK SPOTS.



Speaking of crepe de chine—and to return to hand work—a pale blue carriage gown, spotted with black, will show how French dressmakers value this exquisite material. This charming costume, which is built on the princess model, is literally a mass of stitchery, all the tucks of the skirt and those of the cape collar being attached by black hemstitch headings. At the waist the gown is fitted to the figure by a series of tiny tucks, made in the material, and caught down with the feather stitch. The long, close sleeves are tucked lengthwise in the same way, and the insets of the skirt, which are of the tucked crepe and ochre lace, are only additional excuses for more black needlework.

## FROZEN RICE PUDDING.

Boil one quart of milk, to which two tablespoonsful of rice have been added, in a double boiler for two or three hours, or until it is reduced to thick cream. If the flavor of raisins is liked, a few stoned ones may be boiled with the rice. Sweeten and flavor to taste, then cool and freeze. When partly frozen add a pint of sweet cream, either plain or whipped.

## COFFEE CAKE.

One-half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup strong coffee (boiled), one beaten egg, four cups flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, two pounds seedless raisins, one-quarter pound sliced citron. Dredge the fruit and add last. Bake one hour.

## A RECIPE FOR BAKED OYSTERS.

New York Evening Post.  
With oysters again within reach, substitute some day for scalloped oysters a dish of the bivalves baked. Miss Sowle's recipe for these is: Put into a small lined stewpan a quarter of a pound of butter and one teaspoonful of cream, stirring it well over a quick fire till hot. Add a winglass of sherry, a tablespoonful of anchovy sauce and a skimp sprinkling of cayenne and grated lemon peel. Stir over the fire till it bubbles, then pour half of the mixture into a baking dish. Lay the oysters on it, sprinkle them with a scanty covering of bread crumbs and grated Parmesan cheese, with salt and pepper. Pour the remainder of the cream over all and brown to a good color.

## MRS. KEPPEL'S BEAUTY.

New York Times.  
Mrs. George Keppel, the present central figure at Newport, is a tall, rather strongly built woman in the 30s. She has a rather dull, white complexion, fine, large dark eyes and beautiful dark hair, although not a pronounced brunette. Her walk is a very graceful one, her carriage is dignified and her voice is the softly modulated one of the cultured English woman of today. She is, of course, always beautifully gowned, and it is said first came into notice in English society as one of the best dressed of women. She does not compare, however, as a beauty with either Mrs. Langtry, the countess of Warwick or the Princess Henry of Prussia.

## MEALS FOR A DAY.

BREAKFAST.  
Pears - Grits and Cream  
Fried Oysters - Baked Bacon on Toast  
Raspberries - Spanish Omelet  
Waffles with Maple Syrup  
Cafe au Lait - The Post  
LUNCHEON.  
River Shrimp on Ice  
Cold Boiled Ham - Pickles - Crackers  
Pumpkin Pie - Roquefort - Tea  
DINNER.  
Mock Bisque Soup, Croutons  
Celery - Olives  
Fried Croquettes, Sauce a la Tartare  
Potatoes a la Duchesse  
Fricassee Chicken - Green Peas - Baked Beans  
Rice - Sweet Potatoes, Sliced and Buttered  
Okra Salad, French Dressing  
Lemon Pudding - Roquefort - Fruit  
Cafe Noir - The Post

## POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The king and queen of Italy can not endure the smell of tobacco, and none of their ladies and gentlemen of waiting is allowed to smoke in the royal apartments. This aversion of the royal couple for tobacco is rather surprising in view of the fact that the young queen's mother and sisters all smoke cigarettes; that she was brought up in the Russian court, where smoking is the rule rather than the exception, and that the late King Humbert was passionately fond of cigars.

The Macon Telegraph says: "One of the most convincing tributes to the late lamented president as a man and a gentleman comes from Senator Tillman, and was uttered as long ago as January, 1899. Being asked at his own table in Washington how he liked President McKinley, Mr. Tillman is said to have replied: 'The president embarrasses me with his consideration and confidence. He is the most lovable man I know.'"

## EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

Every cotton gin in the fruit and vegetable belt should have a canning factory in connection with it. The canner would be operated at a season when the gin is idle, and effect a great saving for the farmers in the winter and early years ago a number of canning factories were started in Texas, and most of them proved to be failures, but the idea of success was due in nearly all cases to the attempt to operate on too great a scale and with too great an outlay of machinery. Small factories, run in connection with other enterprises, will pay well in Texas.—Texas Stock Journal.

The force of the Journal's suggestions is self-evident. The fact that small canneries may be made profitable has been fully demonstrated at different points in East Texas, and, aside from this, the canneries conducted at the Agricultural and Mechanical college under the supervision of Prof. R. H. Price has been eminently successful. Prof. Price explained his methods very fully at the last meeting of the Farmers' Congress, and there is reason to believe that some of those who heard him may profit by his experience. As the Journal suggests, the prospective operator should make the mistake of commencing on too large a scale. He should start in a modest way and gradually enlarge his plant as he will no doubt be able to do if he conducts it along on correct business lines. The idea of operating canneries in connection with cotton gins is a good one. Its advantages are obvious.

It is declared that the extra session of the legislature has wearied many members and kept them from private business to the extent that never, no never, will they again come to serve the dear people—until the next time comes. It is a tempting employment to everybody, but some mighty good men enjoy legislative work, even if they grumble.—El Paso Herald.

The worst feature of the whole matter lies in the fact that the right men have not been tired, even to the extent of saying that they do not want to "serve" the people any longer, and that those who do make such statements don't mean what they say. The voters of the State have had a magnificent object lesson presented to them since the last special session convened. Whether or not they will profit by that lesson remains to be seen.

Dusters were formerly considered cool, but they are now made an oil man hotter than a chinchilla overcoat.—El Paso Herald.

The Eagle must admit, however, that "dusters" of the variety which is now so much in vogue have a tendency to wear cooling the ardor of the erstwhile purchaser of oil stocks.

A Chicago man has been arrested for trying to kiss a stenographer, which leads the Washington Post to infer a failure to kiss a stenographer is a crime in Chicago.—Chicago Daily Messenger.

It ought to be—in Chicago.

Alabama's new constitution provides for the meeting of the legislature in regular session every four years, and for only fifty days.—Panola Watchman.

It is safe to assume, under the circumstances, that there will be no large movement of Texas statesmen toward Alabama.

An exchange has suggested that the South African war will not end so long as Lord Kitchener's men venture from camp. The blooming Boers persist in capturing em squad that sallies out.—Joanuk Herald.

Sometimes they are captured even if they don't sally out.

When the people of Texas decide to locate their factories, foundries, machine shops, smoke houses, corn cribs and mills nearer home they will experience a newer and greater sense of prosperity than has before been witnessed in the State. Hence consumption of the products of home enterprise is what is needed just now to push the Lone Star State to the front.—Brenham Banner.

And constant agitation is what is needed to bring about home consumption of the products of home enterprise. The Banner and other papers of the State have the correct idea and should continue to keep the matter before the public.

General Funston is in the hospital at Manila with a cat of appendicitis. Seems they've got that blamed thing in there, too.—El Paso Herald.

With a case of eminently fashionable appendicitis added to their other achievements, Funston may be said to have reached the very pinnacle of fame.

There have been some assertions to the effect that Governor Sayers is opposed to the proposed investigation at the State departments at Austin. It may be true, but it is a lie because the governor knows that the legislature will force the building of monuments.—Fort Worth Register.

The legislature should be consistent. If the State can spare \$10,000 for the monument referred to it can spare at least an equal amount for the purpose of fencing and beautifying the San Jacinto battlefield.

The reporters have gone up against a tough proposition in trying to get Hanna to express himself about President Roosevelt.—Weatherford Herald.

There are many who believe that Hanna hasn't any expression coming.

## SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

Dr. Bizarro of Gorz has published a pamphlet in which he tries to prove that the Adriatic has for more than a thousand years been rising and encroaching on its shores. The lower parts of Trieste are experiencing trouble already, and in view of time Venice will be buried in the mud of the lagoon.

New York State has more cows than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and more than any other one State in the Union, Iowa being second, Illinois third and Wisconsin fourth. The entire number of cows in the States and Territories, in the exact census figures, is 16,292,360, with a valuation of \$314,812,166.

Most of the tailor-made dresses are manufactured by a great London firm which has branches in Paris and New York which turn out only this style of garment, men doing all the important work. Worth would not take an order for a whole dress costing less than \$100 nor for a silk one under \$200. He employed 1200 assistants.

The oldest veteran who ever marched in a Grand Army parade is John A. Reed of Decatur, Ind., who stepped with his comrades in Cleveland recently. Mr. Reed is 103 years old, but still carries himself with military erectness. Though now a resident of Indiana, he is really an Ohio soldier, having joined the One-Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862.

Nikola Tesla is about to establish his first wireless telegraph station at Wardenclyffe, nine miles from Fort Monmouth, L. I. Two hundred acres of land have been purchased and the necessary buildings will be put up at once. The building will contain a 350-horse power electric plant. It will be the first of a chain of stations by means of which Tesla expects to communicate with all parts of the world.

## Interesting Figures.

Recent affairs have made the study of the figures of the migration more interesting than ever. And in examining them there is no doubt of the radical change that has come over its character in the last two decades. The floodtide of immigration reached in 1882, when 789,992 foreigners came to our shores. This dwindled in 1901, for the year ending June 30, to 218,918. In 1882 Germany sent over 250,000 persons, or 21.6 per cent; or less than one-twentieth of the whole, 10 per cent. In 1882 there arrived 12,214, or 2.5 per cent. In 1882 the number was 75,412, in 1901 30,432. On the other hand, in 1882, 22,159 Italians landed in America, being 1.0 per cent of the total. In 1901 they numbered 118,000, or 5.3 per cent. Austria-Hungary in 1882 was credited with 10,000, or .5 per cent; in 1901 with 113,150, or 5.1 per cent. In 1882 25,000 Russians and Poles in 1882; in 1901 1,0